

The Dallas Daily Herald.

By J. L. BARTOW—[VOL. V.]

DALLAS, TEXAS, TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1877.—PRICE: FIVE CENTS.

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The largest and best variety of Clothing for men and boys is kept there, and prices to satisfy all.

SECOND.

You have the choice of over \$40,000 worth of reliable Clothing, well made in every respect, for men, boys and children. You can find everything from common to the finest, and always leading it, style.

THIRD.

You are in the habit of paying \$4.00 to \$5.00 for a hat. You can purchase a beautiful Silk Plush Hat, late style, for \$2.50 and \$3.50, and fashionable soft hats and stiff hats from \$1.00 to \$3.00.

FOURTH.

A person of limited knowledge in regard to quality of goods can purchase to the same advantage as the most expert. No double-dealing is allowed in this House. Our desire is to please, and give full value for the money.

FIFTH.

We have opened a very extensive Gent's Furnishing Department, where all the novelties of the season can be found at a trifling profit over manufacturers' cost. Everything from a paper collar to a wedding outfit can now be found at the New York Clothing House.

SIXTH.

This store is free to all, where every one can come and look around, and price things without being pushed into buying. Parties are not always flash, and hence shrink from asking favors from clerks who are displeased when left with their unbought wares. The New York Clothing House has no need to resort to artifices, for they are confident that their prices are low. Goods are good, and a customer only injures his purse who fails to purchase at

BENEDIKT'S

New York Clothing House

WASHINGTON.

Hampton's Letter to Hayes Accepting His Invitation to a Conference.

The Object Desired Can Be Accomplished by the Removal of Troops.

The President, According to Kellogg, Declares that the Nicholls Government Has No Legal Courts.

The Secretary of War Directs that the Situation in Louisiana Remain Unchanged Until the Commission Reports.

It is Coming to be Understood That There is No Authority in Law, or Money to Pay the Expenses of the Louisiana Commission.

NOTES AND GOSSIP.

Randall Looms Up as His Own Successor—The New Orleans Custom-House a Bone of Contention.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Governor Hampton has not yet decided on coming to Washington. Chamberlain left Columbia, South Carolina, last night for Washington, in response to an invitation from the President.

The Court Circular, after some domestic and devotional paragraphs, says the president saw a few intimate friends yesterday in the forenoon; among whom were Governor Denison and Hon. Wayne McVeigh. In the afternoon he took a drive with Secretary Sherman, Mr. McVeigh, and Mr. Webb Hayes accompanied them.

The contest over the New Orleans Orleans custom-house has commenced. Dr. H. Kennedy has been suggested by the mercantile interests of the North. The suggestion has met with strong support in New Orleans, and the movement in his favor may be regarded as formidable. General McMillan seems a good second in the race.

[Night Associated Press Report.] Mr. Fernando Wood favors Mr. Randall for the next speaker. Mr. Schurz has no intention of going to Berlin. It was Paul J. Stroheck who was appointed receiver of public money at Montgomery, Alabama.

The secretary of the interior has issued his civil service rules. All cases of incompetency and neglect must be reported, and promotions come from the lower grades, and offices carefully distributed equally throughout the States, in proportion to the population. All applications will be subject to examination, provided by section 164 of the revised statute.

A dispatch from Columbia, S. C., says Governor Hampton received yesterday (Sunday) the letter of President Hayes inviting him to Washington. To-day he has written in reply the following letter:

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 26, 1877. To His Excellency, R. B. Hayes, President, Washington, D. C.: SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge your communication of the 23d, addressed to me by your private secretary. As you express a desire for a personal conference with myself, I accept, through motives of proper courtesy to yourself, the invitation you have extended, though I cannot hope by doing so to throw additional light on the questions which have already been so ably and thoroughly presented and the solution of which is so obvious and simple, but understanding from the communication I have received that the object contemplated in the proposed conference is solely that I might place before you my views of the impediment to the peaceably and orderly organization of a single undisputed State government in South Carolina, and of the best methods of removing them, I shall avail myself of your invitation, so that I may reiterate in person what I have had the honor to submit in writing, that in my judgment all impediment to the object so earnestly desired by yourself, and so anxiously expected by the people of the State, can at once be removed by the withdrawal of the federal troops from our state-house. This action on the part of the commander-in-chief of the United States forces would not only be hailed by our people as an evidence that the civil authority is no longer to be subordinate to the military power in our country, but it would establish law, insure domestic tranquility, revive our wasted industries, and give an assurance that this State is to be restored to her just rights under the constitution. Whatever grievances exist, whatever wrong we suffer, we propose to redress them not by resort to force, but by legal, constitutional agencies. In seeking such redress I feel sure that I represent fully the determination of the thoughtful portion of our whole people, when I give the assurance that no persecution shall be exercised here on account of political opinion; that no discrimination shall be made in the administration of justice, and citizens of both parties and both races shall be regarded as fully protected by and amenable to the laws. Joining most heartily with you in the earnest desire you express, that you may be able to put an end as speedily as possible to all appearances of intervention of the military authority of the United States in the political management which afflicts the govern-

ment and affects the people of South Carolina, and fervently trusting that this auspicious result may be soon reached, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, WADE HAMPTON, Governor of South Carolina.

Governor Hampton leaves to-morrow night, and will arrive in Washington Thursday morning. Everything is quiet and hopeful throughout South Carolina.

The New Orleans Times publishes the following dispatches: WASHINGTON, March 26, 1877. To Hon. S. B. Packard, New Orleans: Your dispatch of the 24th is received. The secretary of war has sent to General Augur the following:

A commission will shortly visit Louisiana. In the meantime the president desires that the situation remain unchanged. Please report what changes in the situation, if any, have occurred since the close of the late administration.

[Signed] GEORGE W. MCCRARY, Secretary of War. [Signed] R. B. HAYES.

To Governor S. B. Packard, New Orleans: President Hayes said yesterday to Mr. Ellis and others, in the presence of congressmen, that Nicholls has no legal courts. His supreme courts is rendering judgments entirely worthless.

[Signed] W. P. K. [Noon Associated Press Report.] It is somewhat positively asserted that the Louisiana commission is recruited by Hon. Wayne McVeigh, of Pennsylvania. The commission is losing ground. It is coming to be understood that there is no authority for it in law, and no money to pay expenses. It has no power to administer oaths, and its decision will have no legal force whatever.

The cabinet had two hours' session, mainly occupied with civil service. Allusion was made to South Carolina and Louisiana. The president reported progress in recruiting for the commission, exhibiting answers declining service.

It is positively ascertained that Wheeler will not serve, and that at adjournment Governor Brown was the only person who had accepted. Beyond this no information was vouchsafed.

Foreign Jottings—War, Robbery, and the Angel of Death.

LONDON, March 26.—The negotiations between the Porte and Montenegro are interrupted.

A dispatch from Vienna says the Turkish ambassador had an interview of four hours' duration with General Ignatieff to-day.

The painting of "The Virgin and Child," by Jan Vanek John, of Bruges, has been stolen from the Berlin National Gallery.

A dispatch to the Times from Rome says the pope was sufficiently well Saturday to give an audience, but had to be carried out.

New York City Items.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Alfred Pickard, a jealous Frenchman, tied his wife to a chair and burned her cheek to the bone with vitrol.

Mrs. Porter Hanniford preached her farewell sermon at the Church of the Good Shepherd (Universalist), in Jersey City, on Sunday.

Isaac Lowe & Co., cotton merchants, have suspended.

The City of Chester brought \$100,000 in specie.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Goes the Way of all Railways.

RICHMOND, Va., March 26.—In the circuit court of Richmond, to-day, in the case of Duncan Cathoun and others against the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad company, a decree for the sale of the road was entered by Judge Wellford. The sale is to be made after ninety days' notice, by General Wickham, the receiver. It is expected a similar decree will be entered on Virginia. The State of Virginia will appeal from Judge Wellford's decree, in protection of Virginia's interest.

Items from the West Coast of Africa.

Boston, March 26.—Advices from Congo, on the west coast of Africa, to the 15th of January, state that the British war steamer, Avon, destroyed seven villages on the Congo river, and killed three natives, as punishment for plundering the American schooner, Thomas Nickerson, of New York. The vessel had been captured by the natives and about thirty tons of coffee carried off the country. She was fired by the Avon in order to prevent further plundering.

Murder of W. Maxwell and Son by a Negro.

DENVER, Colorado, March 26.—W. Maxwell and his son Alexander, aged sixteen, stockmen, lately of Stuart, located near Colfax, New Mexico, were murdered Friday by a negro, who has been arrested. Robbery was the probable cause of the deed.

Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Indications for the Gulf States: Warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, light west to south winds, and stationary or falling barometer.

Highwaymen Make a Waterhaul Near Deadwood.

DEADWOOD, March 26.—Five masked men attacked the Cheyenne and Black Hills stage-coach, five miles from here. At the first fire they killed the driver. The horses ran off, bringing the stage and passengers safe to town. The robbers got no booty. Five thousand dollars reward is offered for the robbers, dead or alive.

THE POPE OF ROME.

Pius IX. Gradually but Surely Passing Away—The Succession—The Archbishop of Perugia and Vicar of Rome are Confidentially Mentioned.

LONDON, March 26.—A dispatch from Rome to the Daily News, says the condition of the pope's health is serious, despite Apollinist's bulletins. Cardinals Simoni and Valtetta are already preparing for the conclave.

The Roman correspondent of the Daily News writes: "The pope, amid feverish excitement and unremitting labor in the Vatican, relative to the conclave, has fallen ill again. It is certain, that after the secret conclave, on the 12th instant, he fainted and had to quit reading an allocution. The fainting fits have repeatedly occurred, and the pope remained unconscious longer each time. He does not like his illness to be perceived, and makes efforts to hide it.

The moment he gets to his apartments he sinks to a chair, and remains with his eyes closed, looking like a corpse. The recent excitement has told on him, and, indeed, on several occasions his life has been almost despaired of. His physicians regard the fatiguing receptions of the pilgrims with grave apprehensions. Foreigners, who seek the pope at intervals, notice a great change in him. One of these visitors recently said the allocution of March 12th would probably be his last formal utterance.

A dispatch states the archbishop of Perugia and the vicar of Rome are confidentially mentioned as candidates for the papacy.

Cold Iron vs. Lead.

An unfortunate affair occurred yesterday in W. A. Rogers' hardware store on Elm street. Mr. Rogers, the contractor, and Mr. Rogers, the proprietor, were talking of a plan for a building, which had been submitted by Mr. James. During the discussion Mr. James made the remark: "Some people don't know the difference between a keg of nails."

To this Mr. Rogers took exception, and asked him if everybody had to go to him (James) to know about building, and if he made that statement he was a liar. Further words were passed, when Mr. Rogers picked up a weight and threw it at Mr. James, striking him on the head above and behind the left temple. Somewhat dazed, Mr. James drew a revolver, and at the same time backed up toward the door. When opposite the show case, which stood on the front end of the counter, he fired, Mr. Rogers had stooped down behind the show case. The ball struck the metal rim of the case, shattering the top glass, cutting the end of a pass book that lay on the case, glanced upwards, and hit a box containing door locks. Mr. James went outside and fired again; his pistol was a self-cocker, and he claims that it went off before he knew it the second time. The bullet struck a wooden bench screw which was leaning against the front of the building. Colonel Bower then took hold of James, and he was led to Connor & Walker's drug store, where Dr. Thurston washed and dressed his wound, which had bled profusely; it was about an inch and a half in length, and cut to the skull; it had also cut his hat and the two wash leathers inside. It is not dangerous and Mr. James was about again during the day. Our reporter visited the store and learned the cause of the affair. Strange as it may seem, both participants give the same account of the occurrence. Both men are well known and respected citizens, and have been on the very best of terms, and from what we can learn, they both rejoice that the affair did not turn out more seriously, in which we heartily concur.

A New Enterprise.

Yesterday, by invitation, our reporter visited the artificial stone and cement works at the foot of Market street. There he found a number of our leading citizens assembled, who had come to inspect the new process of making stone, and the cement which is obtained from stone found in large quantities in this vicinity. Mr. C. M. Wheat is the sole owner of the right for Dallas county to manufacture these two articles under this patent, and there is every prospect of the enterprise proving a great benefit to Dallas, as they can be procured from him at a trifling cost compared to what must be paid when shipped here. The process is as follows: The rock is a substratum of the lime rock so abundant here, and is obtained generally at a depth of ten or twelve feet. The supply is inexhaustible. The stone contains about forty-three per cent. of carbonic acid. This is set free by burning the stone in kilns, which makes it possible to grind it. Sand is then mixed with it, and it is molded into any shape required and placed in a hot chamber, where carbonic acid gas and vapor are introduced. The stone absorbs this in large quantities, which renders it very hard. The crushing force it is capable of resisting is very great, and by adding pigments any color can be produced. This enables the maker to manufacture all descriptions of variegated tiles, etc. When finished it is known as carbonated stone. The most important thing, however, is the cement.

Dallas has within her borders a supply of stone which will forever furnish all she can use, and ship. It can be manufactured here for less than the cost of freight from St. Louis, thus placing it in the consumer's hands at a low price. Go and visit the works and see how it is done.

We are glad to record this new and important enterprise among the many in our midst.

Texas "Colonels."

To the Editor of The Herald:

In behalf of the most abused language, and as an advocate of justice and fair dealing toward the civilians as well as the titled soldiery of our country, and as an opponent of sham in all its forms, I beg the privilege to protest through your columns against the custom so prevalent in Texas, especially with our newspapers, of depreciating honorable military titles by appropriating them to civilians, who never attained them in military service, and many of whom have never smelt gunpowder. So general has become this custom in Texas that it is considered almost disrespectful to mention the name of a lawyer, or a prominent business man, or a man in public life without prefixing some military title, from captain to general, according to the degree of consideration in which he is held. The plain, old-fashioned, and eminently respectable title of "Mr." is considered derogatory when applied to a man of consideration in the community, and is generally used as the designation of only men of low estate. This is perhaps but one of the forms in which the prevalent Western fondness for hyperbole finds expression; another of which is the custom of calling our obscure little grammar schools by the lofty names of "colleges" and "universities," but to me it seems sheer flunkiness and snobbery, though many persons unwittingly fall into the custom simply because it has become so general.

As an instance of this abuse of title, I will call attention to the "General Order No. 1," published a few days ago in your paper, appointing marshals to assist at the "carnival" (I) celebration to be held in Dallas on the 4th of April (itself an abuse of language and time-honored custom, for who ever heard of a "carnival" after Lent), where we see the names of Colonel Walter Caruth, a peaceful farmer, owning some thousands of broad acres, but who never aspired to any title, military or civil; Colonel Raney, another peaceful citizen, well off in this world's goods, but his ways are ways of pleasantness, and all his paths are paths of peace; Colonel E. G. Bower, who served throughout the late war gallantly as a private in the Confederate army, since then holding a commission as captain in the Texas militia, his only claim to the title of colonel being his election by the late so-called military convention at Galveston to be colonel of one of our mythical regiments of State troops; Colonel J. G. Eldin, whose right to the title is the same as "Colonel" Bower's; Colonel Dudley Crawford, a worthy member of our bar and an estimable gentleman, who smelt his share of gunpowder during the war, but never held a colonel's commission; Colonel J. S. Mayfield, a worthy and excellent gentleman but never a colonel. This same "General Order No. 1," proceeds to name other non-military citizens as "captains" who have no better right to the designation than the aforesaid "colonels." And in a communication appearing in your Sunday's issue, from the pen of the same gentleman who manifests his fondness for military titles in the aforesaid "General Order No. 1," our genial and pacific friend, Mr. Jules Schneider, is made to appear under the martial title of Colonel Jules Schneider. In this guise, Jules' best friends would never recognize him, for it is well known that he was yet in his "teens" when the war closed, and has never sought glory at the cannon's mouth.

I am sure it is distasteful to these gentlemen to have titles appropriated to them, to which they lay no claim and have no kind of right. It would be more to their taste to be presented in the title of "Mister," common to all gentlemen in this country, and good enough for any one. It has been regarded as a sufficiently honorable designation for the most eminent men in this country and in England. Fancy any one speaking of Colonel Adams, Colonel Jefferson, Colonel Webster, Colonel Calhoun, Colonel Clay, Colonel Gladstone, Colonel Disraeli, Colonel Bulwer, Colonel Dickens!

Now, Mr. Editor, you edit the metropolitan newspaper of Northern Texas, and your paper deservedly has an extensive and potent influence in shaping and directing public sentiment, and in instituting reforms, social as well as political; or, if you cut loose from this custom I have discussed, and set an example to the press and to our people, by restoring to its proper and legitimate rank and station in society, so far as you are able, the time honored, but latterly (in Texas) despised title of "Mister," and by reserving military titles to the sole use and benefit of those who have won them in the camp and field. Yours truly,

PLAIN "MISTER"

The Entire Officers and Crew of a Bark Die with Cholera.

A Portland despatch reports the death of Captain Henry C. Small, his mates and all the crew of the bark Edward Phiney, of Portland, by cholera, at Alaska.

A Yankee Interviewer.

Yankee ingenuity and cleverness showed itself even in the late peace negotiations in Constantinople. It appears that Midhat pasha had only one fear in the world—that of being "interviewed." So guarded was the pasha in all he said and did to avoid this misfortune that he refused to speak even to the hotel waiters lest the apron and napkin should mask the "interviewer." Only one correspondent circumvented Midhat. This was an American. Under the pretense of showing the pasha some cameras, mosaics and ornaments made of real lava from Mount Vesuvius, this interviewer succeeded in getting a tête-à-tête with his excellency for nearly an hour.